MARSHAL BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POLITICS.

Reorganization of the French Army.

ROUTINE STOPPING THE WAY.

Ancient Gauls and Modern Frenchmen.

PARIS. Oct. 9, 1873. Pending the restoration of Henri V. or the definite proclamation of the Republic, Frenchmen have found a congenial pasture for their tongues in the trial of Marshal Bazaine. These arraignments of important personages on a capital charge have always a strong tart flavor which the multitude loves, and though the emotional sentiment is lessened in this case by the almost absolute certainty that the prisoner will not be convicted, yet many Parisians take a social pleasure in reflecting that Marshal Ney-a greater man than Bazainewas shot for treason after the return of the Bourbons in 1815, and that should the last of the Bourhong he re-enthroned he may be inclined to offer up this new Marshal as a sin-offering for the transgressions of the whole army. If this gloomy act of vigor were ever contemplated what would the Prime Minister de Broglie say? His father, the late Duke de Broglie, being a young man at the time, was the only member of the House of Peers who had the courage to stand up and plead for Nev: and when the old comrade of Napoleon, the victor of Elchingen and La Moskowa, was led out on that cold December morning to be executed on that plot of ground opposite to which Butler's famous dining saloon now stands, the young Duke put on mourning and stigmatized the act, which party spirit and not justice had prompted, as a deliberate murder. There is some similarity between the positions of Ney and Bazaine, for both rose from the ranks and enjoyed the character of being simple minded and hinf soldiers till politics brought them to grief; but Ney's imputed crime was not quite the same as Razaine's, and to find an exact parallel to the present trial we must go back to the case of General Dupont de l'Etang. General Dunont commanding the Prench troops in Spain. let himself be surprised at Baylen by the Spanish forces under Castaños, and, on the 22d of July, 1808, signed a humiliatory capitulation, by which all his arms, artillery, flags and stores were surrendered to the enemy. The affair was most disastrous, for it revived the drooping hopes of the Spaniards, and the French, grown as dispirited as their descendants after the fall of Metz, were beaten from that day forth at all points of the Peninsula. So, when General Dupont re-entered France he was tried by court martial, degraded as a coward and traitor and condemned to death, though Napoleon com muted the sentence into a life imprisonment in the Fortress of Youx. One of the marshals apout court remonstrated at the commutation and submitted that there ought to be no alternative in such a matter between shooting and acquittal; but the Emperor answered :- "What ! put this man out of the world by the same death which thousands of my brave soldiers have courted under his order! No: I want him to live and feel that he is a poltroon. If I could I would condemn him to live a thousand years." It should be added that after the fall of Napoleon Dupont was released and appointed War Minister, which proves once again that politics are truly a wheel, on the turns of which there is no reckoning. But WHAT ABOUT THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PRENCH

quiry as to what has been done since the war to render wholesale defeats less possible for the future. Well, visitors to France have been able to perceive that the uniforms of the soldiers have been considerably altered during the last two years. The dashing costumes of hussar and lancer, chasseur and dragoon, cente-garde and carabineer, have all been reduced to two sorts of garbs-dark blue tunic and helmet for heavy cavalry, light blue tunic and red jam-pot shako for the light. The infantry shakos have also been improved by being rendered three ounces heavier than the old ones and the officers on the staff have been deprived of a good deal of the gold lace they used to wear on their sleeves. But this is about all; for though the country has nominally been divided into eighteen military districts, with separate control and commissariat, and though generals have been busy all this summer doing topo, as they call it, that is surveying the topography of each district with a view to a new ordnance map, yet the two gadical defects of the French military systemexcessive centralization in the administrative services and insufficient education of the officersremain virtually uncured; so that all the changes undertaken have been mere innovations, not reforms. The simple fact is that Frenchmen have not yet learned to recognize the true causes of their fallure. It suits the national vanity much better to ascribe lost battles to the mistakes or treason of the few than to the incapacity and indiscipline of the many; and the popular belief is that if France can only east a few guns as good as the Krupps and bring 1,000,000 of men into the field her native valor-that old furia francese so indomitable of yore-will carry her to Berlin in a few years, all German science and stolidity notwithstanding. No doubt most officers are ready to admit that it is a pity they should be so much less learned than the Germans, and they hope that the coming generation of Frenchmen will show improvement in this respect; but each officer as he deplores his ignorance sips his absinthe serenely, and if you ask him why he does not himself set a good example by learning German or English, brushing up his geography and adding to his store of mathematics, he shrugs his shoulders and says, laughing, "A quoi bon? On nous donne aucun encouragement." The On rewhich all good Frenchmen look for their inspirations, and it is quite true that government offers French soldiers no encouragement whatever to be studious. In those admirable reports which Colonel Stoffel forwarded from Berlin to the French War Office under the Second Empire-reports which the clerks seem to have consigned to the pigeon holes unread-it was clearly shown that the excellence of the Prussian army rested on this. that the education of officers was continuous-

never ceasing, in fact-till the officer

[cer had passed his first examination for admittance he could rely on obtaining all his romotions. Whether he ever opened a book again or not. The contrast was chiefly discernible in the staff services of the two countries, for the Prussian staff was weeded by successive examinations of all meers who relaxed in their industry, whilst it was the common rule in the French staff that an officer ceased to study for good and all as soon as he was released from the college and presented with his aiglets. After the war, when schemes for amendment were studied on all sides, it was indeed announced that Prench officers would only be allowed to earn their promotions thenceforth by their work and merit: but

BUREAUCRATIC BOUTINE STOPPED THE WAY. The scholarizing of the army would have checked promotion from the ranks and interfered with the spirit of "equality," as the French understand that term; it must also have led to the shelving of many ignorant but worthy generals who had striven under the old system, and of course that it needed no changing. Looking to these barren results of so much deleat and suffering, one might be tempted to despair of France's ever regaining her rank as Frenchmen have always been what they are now, and have yet generally succeeded in scrambling to their legs somehow. The chronicles of the country record an ever recurring series of defeats checkered by occasional brilliant and noisy, though useless victories. After Cressy, Pointiers Agincourt, Pavia; after Marlborough's victories at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet and Oudenarde, and after Waterloo, the nation seemed at death's door; but native thoughtlessness, begetting neverdaunted pluck, the people rose gayly to arms again as soon as they could catch any other nation at a vantage, and it is probable that they will proceed in this manner to the end of the chanter. Live took their moral measure 1,800 years ago. Then he said of their ancestors, the Gauls:_"Primo corum prætta plus quam virorum, postrema minus quam fæminarum esse" (In their first efforts-that is, in victory-they are more than men, and in their last more than women). Cæsar, too, appears to have drawn of their po litical character a picture that will always be true to life-"The Gauls are fond of change and easily excited to war. Hasty and precipitate in their resolutions they are yet attached to liberty and hate slavery."

Let us hope that they will some day or other ob tain the liberty they have always loved but never possessed, and get rid of the slavery they have ever hated but invariably suffered. For the present it is not unimportant to mention that M. Alexandre Dumas, who has been pleasantly surnamed

"THE GREAT IMMORALIST," has foregone the intention he had recently announced of abandoning authorship, and means to contribute anew to the regeneration of his country by a psychologico-social comedy to be brought out at the Gymnase, in January. But the influence of M. Dumas on the morals of modern Frenchmen is a subject of wide range which deserves being treated of in a separate letter.

REGNIER'S INTRIGUE.

The Story of the Secret Emmissary of Eugenie-The Light Side of a Strong Character. (From the London Daily Telegraph, Oct. 11.)

PARIS, Oct. 9, 1873.
Of all the episodes of this extraordinary drama of Metz, the part played by Regnier is by far the most sensational. This name awakened more interest on Monday than that of any of the famous military and diplomatic personages who were called, and as he walked up the central gangway on his way out, his bushy white hair and square round felt hat were scanned more closely than all the brilhant uniforms that had preceded im. Could this stolid-looking yeoman the mysterious individual who, unknown and unfriended, had gained the ear of Prince Bismarck, the Empress Eugénie and Marsha Bassing-who almost succeeded in negotiating s treaty of peace between France and Germany. without having any authority from the principals, and in securing a return of the Napoleonic dynasty, to which he was utterly unattached? portant links in the chain of imputations against the Marshal. The strange, inexplicable character of the chief performer in this diplomatic comedycomedy which had a tragic denoument-lend piquant interest to the story. The prosecution piquant interest to the story. The prosecution depends to a great extent on M. Regnier's evidence for the making out of its case, but does not spare its chief witness. The supercitions, not to say insolent, way in which he is referred to in the indictment against Bazaine is curiously characteristic of French law procedure. Can you imagine such a phrase as this occurring in an English legal document:—"Who was this personage who rose to the surface thus incoportunely in the midst of these serious events, and whose fatal intervention was destined to draw Marshal Bazaine into the most guilty resolutions?" The report then

document:—"who was this personage who rose to the surface thus inopportunely in the midst of these serious events, and whose fatal intervention was destined to draw Marshal Bazaine into the most guity resolutions?" The report then proceeds to inform us:—"Regnier was born in Faris in 1822, and that he received a very imperfect education is proved by his strange style and its victous orthography." He began the study of law and of medicine without pushing his studies very far. "Later," says the report, "me busled himself with magnetism"—though what relation this fact had to the trial does not appear. When we are assured that he has "exploited a quarry of paving stones," is it implied that he did so with an ultimate view to barricades? It cannot be altogether agreeable for a witness to have it put on official record that "Regnier is a cunning and audacious man; his manners are vulgar; extremely yain, he fancies himself a profound politician. He has published numerous namphiets." This last is a m.ster stroke of the prosecution. What confidence can we possibly have in a man who has been guilty of such an indiscretion?

M. Reguler may well feel indigmant at the style in which the above portrait has been painted; but he cannot complain of the sanctity of private life being invaded, for he has himself set the example. While the text of the indictment against Bazaine is in your hands it may be well to draw your attention to the remarkably interesting pamphilet, entitled "Quel eat votre nom, No un * Une Etrange Histoire Devollee," published in Brussels. In this strange production M. Regnier mixes up family and State matters in the oddest possible way. He does not hesitate to take the public into his intimate confidence. He tells us that he lives on a charming estate of his own, where he has every comfort. In his own expressive words, "Hunting, fishing, affection—he found them all in his home." Besides his property in France he has an income of 2300 a year in England, though what the strong her ground on French soil, to ta

It is interesting, moreover, to note that according to the writer Bismarck heartily endorses Reguler's assertion that the "government of national afonce, instead of attempting to defend anything, has done more narm for twenty leagues round Paris than the barbarian [00," Here Bismarck retired; whereas in France, once an om- | Paris

took occasion to denounce the Vandalism of the French government in blowing up the bridges—a measure which had not arrested the progress of the Germans for an hour. In brief, Regnier proposed to repair to Metz and Strasbourg, and to arrange that if those places yielded they should yield in the name of the Emperor. The legislative bodies were then to be called together, and the ultimate government should be decided by a plébiscite. Bismarck's reply is couched in language so characteristic of the German statesman's style as to inspire implicit confidence in the correctness of Regnier's report:—

"Sir," Bismarck is reported to have replied, "destiny has decided. To delay to recognize it is not the sign of an enconquerable nature, but of an undecided character. What is done is done, and nothing can prevent it. If you can arrange to bring us into communication with any one who is authorized to treat with us you will have rendered a great service to your country. I will have made out for you a general sour-conduct, which will permit you to travel throughout the derman possessions and through all the country occupied by our troops; a telegram will travel throughout the derman possessions and through all the country occupied by our troops; a telegram will reach Metz before you, and will incillate your admission into the place. It is true that an armistice will be aigned to chorrow at mid-day, but this is only a military measure, which implies no pledge, and recognizes no right. Will you leave me this first number of La Shuaton?"

Your readers may remember that this was an mperialist journal, published in London in Sepsember, 1870. After telling us how he stept in a com intended for a general officer, M. Regnier tives a copy of a letter which he wrote to Bismarck luring that night. He explains that on quitting he German foreposts before Metz he intends to onceal his face with a plaid, and to keep the car-iage until his return in the evening. If Bazaine ills in with his proposition, either Canrobert or ourbaki shall leave Metz clothed in Regnier's ress, covered up with his plaid, and provided, with his passport. For everybody in the world, keept for the Empress, the person leaving Metz is to be M. Regnier:—

to oe M. Regnier:—

He is to live with my family in Hastings, and he is only to go out in the evening on the jetty. A letter which he is to bear from me to Her Majcaty will inform her of overvthing under the seal of secreey, and she will come to my bonse atoms to speak to the Marshal or to the Genral; only if it be the latter I will not undertake that Mme. Lebreten, his sister, may not know it. Later, if everything succeeds according to my expectation, but only in that case, he can resume his individuality, and can say that he has lett Metz at night in a balleon; but this will be only in the event of his putting himself at the head of the army commissioned to defend the Chambers, reassembled if possible in a sesport, where there must be a portion of the fleet upon which we can rely. The treaty would be signed on the same day, and I should not be present. In nothing came of the scheme the Marshal or the General could return to Metz, in my name, to resume his duties. I married last Christmas a young English woman, who is going to be contined in a few lays; nevertheless, I should give up to him his place in schone at the france if all had acted like.

The droll allusion to his family concerns in con-

The droll allusion to his family concerns in concection with the welfare of his country is eminently haracteristic of the writer; but a paragraph is to postscript has a still more comical effect. the postscript has a still more comical effect.

N.B.—A telegraphic message addressed to me to the staff of the army at Metz couched in these words:—"You have lost some papers, I should take to convey a consent to the departure of the Marshal;" "You have lost some luggage (des effets), a consent to the General's escape;" "You have lost nothing, a consent to the departure, of any one implications." No telegram will mean a refusal

I might choose. No telegram will mean a refusal
To give your readers any complete idea of the
extraordinarily bold and wild conceptions of
this amateur envoy, it will be necessary to
translate literally all his incoherent notes, and
this would involve a too great encroachment on
your space. But the above short extracts may
suffice to excite your wonder that such a man
could have secured the confidence of Bismarck
and Bazaine. Regner's notes of his first visit to
the Marshal are still more extraordinary, for here
this novice in diplomacy makes use of an expedient that would have done honor to a disciple of
Machiavelli. In his report of Bazaine's conversalion, he writes:—

He (Bazaine) talks to me of his brilliant situation, of the long time that they can hold cut; of his looking upon himself as the palladium of the Empire. He boasts of the good health of his troops—and if I may judge of his own appearance, which is flourishing, he is not wrong— of all the successful ordies which he has made, and of the case with which he can get through whenever he

or all the successful sorties which he has made, and of the case with which he can get through whenever he wishes.

But, in a note, Regnier explains that, lest his papers should be read while passing through the Prussian lines, he wrote down the very contrary or the language held by Bazaine. The lact was Bazaine told him that, even by eating the officers' horses, he could only hold out with great difficulty until the 18th of October. How eagerly Bazaine fell into Regnier's proposition to keep together the Army of Metz as a nucleus for bringing about the reestablishment of the Empire under the protection of the Germans, is already well known, and the facts will be more thoroughly slitted before the conclusion of the present trial. My only object for the moment is to exhibit the strange'personality of Regnier. This comes out very strongly in his complaint that, although Bourbaki was well posted up in his duties, he lost his head from the moment that he crossed the lines, regretted bitterly ever having left his post, and when he arrived at Hastings could do nothing but express his disappointment at having been made the tool of another man's scheme. It is remarkable what wonderful play Regnier made with a couple of photographs. By the aid of one he obtained immediate access to Bismarck, and through him to Bazaine. A second photograph, signed simply with the Prince Imperial's name, he presented to the Marshal, with a request that he would add to it his own autograph, as a proof that he gave the bearer pleins powers to act for him. The bonhomie with which Regnier tells this story is amusing enough but it is capped by the ingenuousness of a note wherein the author coolly expresses his regret that he did not obtain fuller powers to act. Here are his very words:—

First failt on my part. I ought to have made him write—what he would have written with pleasure—"M.

First fault on my part. I ought to have made him write-what he would have written with pleasure-"M. Regnier is authorized to treat in my name for the surrender of the Army of Metz, with all the honors of

SPAIN.

Admiral Lobo's Beason for His Retreat from Gibraltar-Carlist Claim of a Brilliant Victory in a Battle-A Bour-

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Oct. 23, 1873. Admiral Lobo has arrived in this city. He assigns as his reason for retreating from Cartagena to Gibraltar with the government squadron that the only iron-clad vessel attached to his fleet was disabled.

Carlist Claim of a Brilliant Victory in

Battle. PERPIGNAN, Oct. 23, 1873. The Carlists in this city announce that their forces in the Spanish province of Gerona achieved a brilliant victory on the 19th inst, over the repub-

Two hundred of the government troops are said to have been killed.

Seizure of a Bourbonist Arsenal. Lisbon, October 23, 1873. The police of this city have seized a quantity of

arms destined for the Carlists, and arrested the parties who had them in charge.

Republican Protest Against French Breaches of Neutrality. MADRID, Oct. 23, 1873.

The Spanish government has sent a note to the foreign Powers, complaining of the intentional interference of a French gunboat, by which the naval engagement off Cartagena was brought on. The Madrid journals charge that while the fight was going on the men on the French fleet shouted "Vive la Republique Sociale;" also that a French steamer has taken provisions to the city, and that the Consul of France violates the obligations of pentrality.

French Report of Barbarous Retaliations by the Contending Forces. BAYONNE, Oct. 23, 1873.

It is reported that the Republicans have mutilated their prisoners, and that the Carlists have, consequently, resolved to give no quarter here-Jacmel papers of the 10th inst. report that the

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHY.

Danish Concession for Cable Communication with New York.

> TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1873.

Advices from St. Thomas to the 17th inst. have been received. The Danish government has granted a concession

for the laying of telegraph cables from St. Thomas to St. Croix, Para, the Bermudas and New York.

CUBA.

Police Arrest of Havana Professors of the "Queer."

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1873. The police have searched a number of houses and arrested several persons on the charge of manufacturing and passing counterfeit paper.

HAVANA MARKET.

Sugar active—No. 12, Dutch standard, 12 a 12'; reals perrobe. Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, curey, 56 a 58 per cent premium; do. short sight, 62

FRANCE.

Cabinet Council and Ministerial Opinion of the Condition of the Country-The Budget in Preparation-The Permanent Committee of the Assembly Dissolved-Conservative Republicanism the Popular Idea.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Oct. 23, 1873.

At a Cabinet Council to-day it was resolved that the state of the country does not require an early meeting of the Assembly, but that the Ministry is ready to accept the decision of the Permanen Committee on this point.

MONARCHIST STRATEGY.

The monarchists have determined not to basten

the reopening of the Assembly. The Bonapartist organ, Le Gaulois, publishes a document, signed by many Deputies who favor a plebiscitum, protesting against a restoration of the marchy without consulting the country. THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

The last sitting of the Permanent Committee was held yesterday. M. Noel Parfait, on behalf of the Left, gave notice that no more interpellations would be addressed to the government in the com-

President Buffet thereupon declared the labor

of the Permanent Committee terminated. The subject of the calling of the Assembly was not touched upon, and the day for the reopening is left to the appointment of the Minister.

THE BUDGET.

M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, stated that the Budget could not be completed before Novem-

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANISM THE CITIZEN SENTI-

The Deputies of the Left Centre have adopted by a unanimous vote a resolution in favor of a conservative republic. M. Say, on behalf of the Left Centre, refused to listen to the overtures of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier for a coalition with the Right Centre.

M. Pereire, whose intentions were previously oubtful, has declared in favor of the Republic. The monarchists are less hopeful.

Specie in Heavy Flow to the Bank. PARIS Oct. 23, 1873. The specie reserve of the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000 francs during the past week.

GERMANY.

Emperor William and Prince Bismarck in the Vienna Exhibition Building-Imperial Compliment to American Talent - Franch Retreat from the Kaiser's Presence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA. Oct. 23, 1873. The German Emperor and Prince Bismarck visited the Exhibition yesterday. They expressed particular desire to see the American machinery in motion and were conducted through the department of the United States, where they examined with interest several of the most curious inven-

PRENCH PLIGHT FROM THE KAISER'S PRESENCE. As the Emperor approached the French department many of the exhibitors left the premises.

ENGLAND.

Conservative Triumph at an Election Poll-Bullion in Flow from the Bank-Discount on 'Change.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1873. Mr. Pease, the conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament from Hull, to fill the vacancy in the representation of that city.

BULLION FROM THE BANK AND DISCOUNT ON 'CHANGE The bullion in the Bank of England has decrease

£287,000 during the past week. The rate of discount in the open market for three

months' bills is 6 7-16 per cent, or 6-16 per cent be-

low the Bank of England rate. ROME.

Headquarters of the Jesuits

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALO.

ROME, Oct. 23, 1873. His Eminence Cardinal Jean-Baptiste Pitra, of the order of Benedictines, is about to leave the Holy City for France, it is understood on a mission from the Vatican to the French bishops.

Cardinal Pitra is a Frenchman, having been born in the diocese of Autin on the 31st of August in the year 1812. THE JESUIT MIGRATION.

It is reported that the Father General of the Jesuits has transferred the headquarters of the order to Malta.

SAXONY.

His Majesty the King at the Point of Death.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

DRESDEN, Oct. 23, 1873. His Majesty King John of Saxony is dying. The physicians' bulletins announce that his condition is hopeless.

December, in the year 1801. He married, on the 21st of November, 1822, Amelia Augusta, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bayaria. The King has three children, the eldest, Prince Frederic Augustus Albert, being the heir apparent.

HAYTI.

Details of the Effects of the Hurricane Disaster-The Produce Market.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1873.

hurricane of the 28th ult. was very destructive. A great many lives were lost and 500 houses were blown down. Goods arriving by steamers could not be landed, as there were no lighters left in port. Coffee was in good demand at 14% a 14%.

POLICE MATTERS.

The Charges Against Detectives Before the Board of Commissioners-A Hear-

ing on Next Tuesday. At the regular meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday afterneon, the following communi-cation was laid before the Commissioners:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE BOARD OF THE POLICE COMPANY

TO THE HONDERSE THE BOARD OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS:—
GENTLEMEN—In several of the prominent daily journals of this city, attacks, not only personal to myself, but to those under me, arising out of the Macdonald forgery case, have appeared, and it is not only my desire, but that of every man under me, to have a full and impartial investigation, to satisfy the public. It is my desire, and that of the men of my command, that Mr. Hawley, your chief clerk, should draw up the specifications and charges, on such a broad ground that the inquiry into the transactions of this office and the unjust insimuations thrown on us in this and every other case may have the most searching investigation. Yours respectfully, JAMES IRVING,

A resolution was passed ordering Capital Irving

A resolution was passed ordering Captain Irving and Detective Farley to present themselves before the Board on Tuesday next, at eleven A. M. for trial. Superintendent Matsell was requested to lurnish the Board with information in his possession on the subject of gambling, and to make such suggestions as seemed to him advisable for its suppression. The detective lift was before the Board, and, it is said, the Commissioners intend to act upon it at an eptim day.

NORTH CAROLINA COUNTERFEITERS.

Another Haul of Dealers in the "Queer."

A Bungling Raid-Arrest of a Foreman of a Grand Jury-Greed of the People for Coin.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 23, 1878. The exploits of the Secret Service men among the Queersmen and the arrests of the latter are the ensation and the excitement of the hour. Un fortunately, however, for the public good, there management in effecting the arrests of the counterfeiters in this State. The original and carefully matured plan determined upon in general consult ation by the Secret Service corps at Knoxsville, that of making a general and concerted descent on Monday, has been departed from and the prospect now is that quite a number of the counterleiters will escape. The United States Marshal here did not act with the promptitude, secrecy and determination the occasion required, though urged to do so by the Secret Service men in this section, and hence the delay and uncertainty about the arrests. Added to this the deputy marshals sent to make the arrests were selected from the very worst material, some of them being careless, cowardly and of a moral status that evokes the contempt of

ah honest men. No action was taken here until Tuesday and then only A PARTIAL MOVEMENT
was made. Two squads of deputy marshals, accompanied by Secret Service men, were despatched to the counties of Cabarrus and Rowan, where arrests were made to the number of nine, three of whom escaped or were lost after their capture. The most singular of these is the arrest of William A. Houck, a wealthy man at Salisbury, where he was at the time foreman of the Grand Jury at the State Circuit Court. When it was discovered by the State authorities that a United States Marshal had laid violent hands on so important a civil

THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

the State authorities that a United States Marshal had laid violent hands on so important a civil functionary as

THE FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY, a warrant was forthwith issued for the arrest of the Deputy Marshal for contempt of court. The latter, with more than ordinary zeal and determination, retained his prisoner, notwithstanding, and when brought into Court exhibited as his justification for arresting the juryman Uncle Sam's warrant. Upon this the Marshal was released upon his own recognizance, and the juryman, being sadly required to make an indictment, was brought before a United States Commissioner and was bailed in the sum of \$5,000 to appear. Flyin S. Bradshaw was arrested at his residence, five miles from China Grove depot, in Rowan county, having on his person two half dollar and two gold dollar counterfeit coins. David Arnhart, a larmer of respectability, was captured about four-teen miles from Salisbury, but while en route to that city gave the Marshal the slip, too, and was lost. J. A. Loudrey and C. F. Loudrey, both to-bacco speculators and farmers in Rowan county, were arrested at their homes, the former in a field, the latter at his house. While the former was being conducted to the house he requested the innocent officer to allow him to return to the field for his basket. The humane Marshal granted the permission; but Landrey, failing to appreciate his kindness, vanished and is gone. On the person and in the trunk of the remaining Landrey the officers found \$250 in counterfeit gold coins of the denominations of one, two and a half and five dollars and a box full of cancelled tobacco stamps. He was taken safely to Salisbury, where he was abiled in the sum of \$10,000. W. R. Blackweider, a farmer living six miles from Concord station, on the North Carolina Railroad, in Cabarrus county, were arrested at his residence while dining with his family. He had a \$5 legal tender counteriet when arrested at his residence while dining with his family. He had a \$6 legal tender counteriet when arrested at his

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1873. The Agricultural Report for October. The October report of the statistician of the De-partment of Agriculture includes a digest of returns from the counties producing a large proporion of the corn crop of the United States. It is not the final report upon the quantity, compared with last year's crop, but the last report of the eason upon the condition of the crop. The averge is 84, or 16 per cent below a normal crop. The October average last year was 108, or 8 per cent above. The crop of last year was estimated at 1.092.000.000 bushels. In view of the decrease of 4 per cent in area the indicated reduction is above 23 per cent, or 250,000,000 bushels. The only States eturning the average condition are Georgia Florida, Arkansas, California and Oregon. The other averages are as follows :- Maine, 85; New Hampshire, 99; New York, 89; New Jersey, 99; Pennsylvania, 93; Delaware, 76; Maryland, 91; Virginia, 99; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 39; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 86; Louislana, 92; Texas, 78; Tennessee, 91; West Virginia, 96; Kentucky, 94; Onio, 88; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 84; Illi-

nois, 67; Wisconsin, 88; Minnesota, 97; Iowa, 81; Missouri, 76: Kansas, 66: Nebraska, 77. Judicial Honors to the Memory of Chief Justice Chase.

At the opening of the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Williams presented the resolutions of the Bar in respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Chase, and, in the course of the remarks he made, said :-

marks he made, said:—
Posterity will know him through his public services, but we, his associates and friends, know and can appreciate as well his private virtues. Physically, intellectually and morally he was all that a Chief Justice ought to be. Impelled by what has been termed the infinity of noble minds, he pursued with untiring zeal his lofty aims, and, whatever else may be said of his aspirations, happily no one can say that they marred the excellence or purity of his personal character. He went down to the grave crowned with years and many honors, and left to his children and his country the record of a life

ociate Justice Clifford, in response, reviewed

the public career of the deceased, saying:

Men find it easy to review others, but much more difficult to criticise and review their own acts, and yet that is the very summit to which the upright judge should always be striving. Pride of opinion at such a time is too apt to predominate over a love of justice. But it was exactly under such circumstances that the late Chief Justice was called upon to review, as a judge, one of the most striking and conspicuous of his acts as the guardian of the national Treasury, at a moment when the false of the nations of much depended upon its correct administration. Great success attended the financial scheme when it was adopted, and time had secured for it an extensive approval as the war of the Rebellion was victoriously ended and the national wealth was rapidly increasing. Circumstances better calculated to foster pride of opinion cannot well be imagined; but the Chief Justice who had so creditably met the demands of duty in such a great variety of other responsible positions, did not hesitate to apply his best powers to the task of reviewing the measure in question, and finally recorded his opinion that it was not justified by the constitution. Judges and jurists may dissent from his final conclusion and hold, as a majority of the justices of this Court do, that he was right as Secretary of the Treasury, but every generous mind, as it seems to me, should honor the candor and selfthe public career of the deceased, saying :tices of this Court do, that he was right as Secretary of the Treasury, but every generous mind, as it seems to me, should honor the candor and selicentrol which inspired and induced such action. In conclusion he said the justices of this Court had lost a revered companion, and the public areat magistrate and an upright public servant. The Court concurred in the resolutions of the Bar and directed that they be entered on the minutes. The Court then, from respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE PHELPS INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1878. The various investigations which have been in progress here show that Phelps committed the obbery of the Treasury. The amount of plun secured will come much under that first stated. The investigations into the Canal Trust funds show that it is intact. This is a fund committed to the Treasurer of the State as a "special trust," to be used by him in his discretion.

PATAL ACCIDENT

A Man Palls Into a White Lead Vat and

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 23, 1872.
To-day Jean Frey, aged forty years, fell into a vas
at the Westboro White Lead Works, corner of Pifseenth street and Montgomery avenue. He uttered a cry for help, and four companions attempted to rescue him, but the fumes were so heavy as to prosrescue him, but the fumes were so heavy as to-pros-trate all of them and they were compelled to seek' their own salety. So overpowered were they that three of them could scarcely drag themselves away, while the fourth, Jacob Snyder, had to be dragged on by another workman, who came to his aid. Frey was subsequently taken out dead. Snyder was taken to the hospital, where he lies in a critical condition.

CUBAN CIGAR MAKERS ON STRIKE.

Yesterday evening the workmen employed at the manufactory of Messrs. Mora, of Water street, numbering about seventy, met at Masome Hall. and agreed to carry on the strike against a reduction of their wages. The following are the rates paid at the present per 1,000, and the reduced rates which the firm propose paying:—

The meeting was of a very enthusiastic and animous nature. THE TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET WIFE

Post Mortem Examination-Investiga tion Next Monday.

In the case of Mrs. Bridget Thompson, late of No. 651 West Twenty-seventh street, the woman alleged to have been fatally kicked and beaten by her husband, David Thompson, as heretofore pub-lished in the Herald, Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman yesterday afternoon made a post-mortem examination on the body at the house and found bruises over her chin and thigh; the seventh and bruises over her clin and thigh; the seventh and eighth ribs were fractured, besides which there was a rupture of the spleen, causing internal hemorrhage. Death, in the opinion of Dr. Cushman, resulted from the above described injuries. The husband, who is a sober and industrious man, admits kicking his wife but peremptorily cenies having any intent to take her life. Coroner Herrman empaneiled a jury, and, after viewing the remains, adjourned the further investigation of the matter till next Monday, at which time Captain. McElwain, of the Twentieth precinct, will have the witnesses in attendance.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a Select Story, entitled "Shirking & 'Double,'" together with the very Latest News by Telegraph from All Parts of the World up to the hour of publication; Campaign Against Counter-feiters in the South; Last Agonies of the Woman's Convention; The Phelps Defalcation; Daring Robbery on the Hudson; Postal Savings Banks; Another Wife Murder: A Disfranchised Candidate in Virginia; Love and Murder in Brazil; A Dread Murder in Pittsburg. It also contains the Latest News by Telegraph from Washington; Political, Religious, Literary and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements; Obituary; Varieties; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse and Dry Goods Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and Accounts of all the Important and Interesting Events of the Week.

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Antediluvian Brandy, \$4 Per Bottle; a few cases of "The Last Tears of the Douro." \$100 per case; Havre and Femarin SuERRY, Mumm's CHAM-PAGNE; PORT WINE, bettied by Osborn & Co., Oporto, for medicinal purposes, for sale by JOHN Q. OSBORN, & Pine Street.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND PAMILY LINE. MENT is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints:-Cramp in limbs and stomach, pain in the stomach, bowels or side, rheumatism in all its forms, colic, neuralgia, colds, fresh wounds, spinal complaints and sprains and bruises. Don't fall to procure it. Its." equal has never been known for removing pain in all

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